BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a Second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum; in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Dure, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 20th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 1 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April. Price 8 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR CHINA.

FOR CHINA.—The fast sailing Ship "*Lord Amherst*," to sail positively on or before the 15th Instant. For Freight apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—Touching at Ceylon if inducement offers.—The Fine fast sailing Bark "*Clarissa*," 323 Tons Burthen, G. F. ANDRIE, Commander, will leave this with all despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE AND CO.

Bombay Green, 3rd May 1841.

FOR CHINA.—The "*Swedish*" Ship Calcutta, 300 tons, Capt. MULLIEN, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Messrs FORBES AND CO.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND CO.

Fourth Calcutta, Lottery.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16 Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20 Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200 Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 11/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto,
1559 Prizes	214	Tickets.	

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.

NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
Trustee.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees. The undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 3rd *May* 1841.

BEER.

MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. beg their constituents at Outstations, will lose no time in favoring them with orders, for their Monsoon Stock of Supplies.

Also, as they are now preparing for their annual Stock of Beers, early intimation, as to the QUANTITY and MAKER, required for the ensuing Season, is particularly requested.

Bombay Green, May 3rd 1841.

BYCULLA CLUB NEW BUILDINGS.

THE Committee will feel Obliged to those Friends of the Club who have kindly Subscribed to aid in the erection of sleeping rooms and other improvements in the Buildings if they will remit their Donations, as their promised help is now wanted.

Donations to be remitted to the Secretary Byculla Club.

Byculla Club 3rd May 1841.

BEER.

FOR SALE At the GODOWNS of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—Allsopp's Beer of October Brew now landing from the *William Sharples*, at Rs. 70 per Hhd.

Also, a small quantity of London Particular Madeira from Messrs. Keirs and Co. in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks at Rupees 580 300, and 150.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A HIGH Caste Arab Horse, Colour Silver Grey, warranted perfectly sound, goes well, both in Harness, and under Saddle, Price..... 600 Rupees.

A Do. do. Price 400 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

A BENGAL Built Shigram (Second hand) with Pair of small sized Horses and Harness.

A Terrier Bitch recently landed, Price Rupees 50.

To be seen on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, a richly worked inlaid Writing Desk, Price 300 Rupees.—*Terms cash*.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have also received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of narrow brimmed Drab Hats, by CHRISTIE. Price moderate.

BEYCHEVELLE Medoc Claret 15 Rs. per dz.
Burgundy..... 14 ,, ,, ,,
Bass's Beer..... 85 per Hhd.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MRS. SMITH, begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and Public in the vicinity of Bombay, that she has taken the sole management of the Racket Court next door to the Native Education Society's Rooms on the Esplanade, and begs to solicit their patronage and support It is proposed to have a Masquarade Ball and Supper on Saturday the 8th Instant, for the benefit of the House Gentlemen who may be pleased to subscribe are respectfully requested to send in their names, with the amount of THREE Rupees per a Ticket.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co.'s opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rs. 115 each.
Half Do. ,, ,, 58 ,,
Quarter Do. ,, ,, 29 ,,
One-eighth Do. ,, ,, 15 ,,

TERMS—CASH.

The first day's Drawing will take place on the 1st June next.

Bombay, 3rd May 1841.

FOR SALE.

A WELL KNOWN high caste ARAB HORSE, has been constantly ridden by a LADY, color a Silver Grey and is well suited for a HARGER.

Enquire of HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE near the Main Guard Fort.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Promotions, appointments, &c. &c., announced during the month of April 1841.

Promotions.

1st Cavalry.

Major Conyngham to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Liddell to be Major. Lieutenant Tweedale to be Captain, Cornet Fagan to be Lieutenant, and Cadet Anderson to be Cornet, vice Wilson deceased.

21st Regiment N. I.

Ensign Cuerton to be Lieutenant, and Cadet Barker to be Ensign, vice Welstead retired.

Appointments.

2nd Lieutenant Bell, Engineers, to act as Executive Engineer in the Southern Division.

Assistant Surgeon Larkins to do general duty at Baroda.

Assistant Surgeon Leith to the medical charge of the Political Agency in Lower Scinde.

Assistant Surgeons Davidson and Lodwick to do general duty in Scinde.

Captain Malet, 3rd Light Cavalry, to be Superintendent and Commandant of Balmeer.

Captain Ward, 15th N. I. to be Barrack Master at the Presidency.

Brevet Captain Duncan 24th N. I. to be Assistant to the Political Agent in Cutch.

Lieutenant Valiant H. M. 40th Regiment, to be Brigade Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade Scinde Force, vice Captain Brown.

Lieutenant Fanning, 1st Grenadier Regiment, to be Staff Officer at Sukker.

Lieutenant Shaw to be Superintendent of Bazars and Police to the Scinde Force.

Major Watson to be principal Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Webb to be Senior Deputy, and Captain Cotgrave to be Junior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency, vice Lieutenant Colonel Schuler resigned.

Captain Stanton to be Agent for Gun Carriages, vice Major Watson.

Captain Ramsay 24th Regiment N. I. to be Acting 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiwar.

Brevet Captain Stevens 21st N. I. to act as Assistant to the Garrison Engineer at the Presidency, vice Captain Ramsay.

Captain M. Willoughby, Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieut. G. A. D'Arcy, H. M. 94th Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Surgeon J. McLennan, to be Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, to be Surgeon to the Police, to the Coroner, and Assistant Civil Surgeon at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Costelloe M. D. to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapore.

Assistant Surgeon Sproule, M. D. to be Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad.

Removals, Postings &c.

Assistant Surgeon Davies, removed from 2nd Light Cavalry to 7th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser, attached to 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Furloughs.

Lieutenant Miles, 2nd European Light Infantry, to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, Invalids, to Europe, on sick certificate.

Retirements.

Major Foquett, 2nd European Light Infantry, on the pay of his rank.

Resignation.

Lieutenant F. McK. Steer, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Dismissed.

Captain Williams, 2d Grenadier Regiment, by sentence of a General Court Martial.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th.—Ship Prince Albert R. Richard Master from Singapore 20th March.

Passengerx.—Mrs. Richards and children.

SAILED.

Do. do, Ship Milikel Behar G. Hutchison Master to China,

Passengers.—6 Arabs.

do. do. Drongan J. MacKenzie Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Major Strakan, Ensign Dupe-rior 26th Camerion

May 1st.—Brig of War Gentil Libertadora, Bernadino Portugal de Graça to Mosambique.

Passengers.—5.

do. do. H. E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia Lieut. A. H. Hewith Comdr. to Kurratchie.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	22d May.
Ann.....	Forbes & Co.	London ..	12th May
Midas.....	Grey and Co	Do.. ..	26th April.
Buckgshir.. ..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. .	Do.. ..	5th June
Rothschild. ..	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	10th May.
Wm. Sharples..	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	15th May
John..	Wm. Nicol & Co.....	Do.. ..	27th April
Countess of Loudon.. ..	B. & A. Hormasjee	Do.. ..	5th May.
William Gillies.	McVicar Burn & co....	Do.. ..	10th May.
North Ridgway	B. & A. Hormasjee.. ..	Do.. ..	1st May.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carte &Co.....	Do.. ..	
Bucephalus ..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Emily.....	Remington & Co..	Cowes....	5th May.
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China....	Despatch.
Shaw Allum .	.....	Do.. ..	1st May.
Brigand.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Charles Dumergue.... ..	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	28th April
Lord Amherst.	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	10th May.
Caledonia.. ..	Viccajee Merjee..	Do.. ..	
Novo Viajante (*Port*)	Sir R. Faria & co.... ..	Macao....	In April
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Calcutta..	this day
Amity.....	Remington & co	Zanzibar .	5th May.
Ruparel..	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Lady Grant...	Khimchund Motechund		
Caroline.....			
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....		
Acasta	Remington & Co		
Cavalie (*American*).. ..	Forbes & co.		
Calcutta (*Swedish*).....	G. Menzies & co..... ..		
Good Success..	J. J. S. & co.		
Clarissa.. ..	.....		
Prince Albert..	.....	Singapoor.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—I have frequently felt inclined to trouble you with a "wee bit" of a scrawl from this quarter of the globe, but have as frequently been prevented from doing so. However as it almost as you may say becomes imperative on me to do so just now, I trust you will kindly favour me with the insertion of the following few lines in your valuable Journal.

The "Madras *United Service Gazette*" you will perceive has of late found very much to say regarding the residents "in the Dooab;" and although we do not hold the Editor so very culpable for the publication of several articles in reference to the different grade of Officers of the Bombay Establishment at this station, as his *veiled* correspondent, he would still I conceive display himself and his Editorial capabilities to more advantage by weighing well before giving publicity to the articles in question. Let me assure him that his strictures, and such as they are, base, ungentlemanly, and unfounded, can in no wise tend to enhance the credit of his paper;—on the other hand they rather deteriorate from, and will no doubt in the end leave him to cut a sorry figure.

I cannot refer you Mr. Editor to the exact dates in which the articles have appeared, as the papers in question I have not just now in my possession. But this can make no odds. The most careless reader must have noticed the remarks, (a few of which bye the bye I observe have been copied into the Bombay Papers) and as they are remarks which can in no possible manner tend to the well being, sociality, or safety of either the parties concerned, or any other of the residents of this station, I would strongly recommend this "Correspondent in the Dooab" to take an admonitory lesson from this letter, and for the future confine himself more particularly to subjects unconnected with the public or private calls of the residents of this station. To speak the truth Mr. Editor we do not consider ourselves safe in this station, where we have such a spy on our proceedings, and it is only left me thus publicly so reassure him, that should any invidious remarks henceforth appear against any of the Officers of the Bombay Presidency, and be traced to the some source, he will have to pay dear for his pains.

It appears that some time last month, a subscription Ball and Supper was given by the warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, together with other Individuals of this station, and our *worthy Dooab Correspondent* excluded from the number ever since we have had no peace. Surely Mr. Editor every man is allowed to judge for himself. It is nought but what a sense of duty would teach us, both to keep ourselves and other's out of harm's way, and if any such circumstance is handled as a just pretext for declaring as it were open hostility, the day of fools must really be at hand

What concern is it of his in what dress the Warrant Officers of the Bombay Presidency may be pleased to go about in, so long as they conform to the usage of the service? Why are incidents of some two score years standing only now brought to light? "When," he asks, "will the reign of humbug cease?" Why—I'll tell him. When he and his infernal falsehoods are done away with! I defy him to produce any single individual of this station, to confirm his statement regarding a startling incident at Belgaum." No! but I'll tell him. His DOOD bottle along side of him happened to Capsize on that very night, and that was *tunder* to him at the moment!! His only solace, his only comfort was gone, poor man! and that was indeed worse than a thunderbolt, more than he could put up with, and it must appear in print in some shape or other. He must otherwise have been dreaming while penning it.!!

He surely takes the wrong road to fame if that is his object. If his palate can be satiated by such draughts on the reputation of others, he surely must have a vitiated one. If amusement at the cost of others is his aim, like Diogenes who when once asked what kind of wine he liked best replied "that which is drunk at the cost of others" depend upon it he will be obliged to desist from this scheme of happiness. If private pique or malice is what incites him to it, he surely will be unable thus to reap his revenge. His remarks whatever tendency they may have can in no wise injure us, so long as we render satisfaction to our immediate superiors. But let him "*Beware.*" We will no longer permit his following the same course. "A dog is a dog" as the saying is, and never was any thing more true.

Mr. "Apathy" may now consider himself at liberty to act according to fancy, but by heavens we'll give it him in style, should he attempt anything further. It would be well for him to remember these six little words "we'll give it him in style" as a specimen of the "slow Coach" of the Bombay Presidency.

The "Madras *United Service Gazette*" to which I have referred above, was I believe once addressed on the same subject by a Gentleman at this station, and though the communication was acknowledged, and promised insertion in the next issue, from press of overland matters just then, it has I believe never seen light. So I send this to you.

Should this meet the eye of the Editor in question. I trust he may learn a lesson from it, and not for the future place so much credence in the communications of his correspondent.

I remain, Sir, Yours obediently,
JONATHAN JENKINS.

Belgaum 25th April 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—Ough then Misther Editor Darlint, and sure tis me thats bothered out uv my life. Did'nt I know that some thing would happen that I was again to be seperated from my Darlin Pawdeen, and the De—ls luck to them for it, wid their black kit an kin, sure it wasnt enough that he was away from me two years in a bit a while ago, and was winged and twice kilt by them murthrin cut throat turks the "Belochies," an since that again at "Pawney" but now again he goes away leavin me a sore baten widout a hole bone in me skin. He was out at the Wake of "Leathery Tokens," Brat, and nothin must do him bud he dances wid "Bettey the leg" (I'm far from beein jealous) but becase, I merely tould him very civilly that he was a white livered, hangalles, black hearted ugly villian, and dat I might live to see him hanged as high as gideroy, wid a hearty joke jig and caper fur his bruckis dat hed fasted many a long day for, an his mug turned to deffy, like Jemmy Obrien, when he danced a hornpipe furnent the garret in the big House in Green street called Newgate, wid his hempen cravat—tied under the mouth like a sack." Wid dat he hits me a thump that knocked my "doodeen," and two of my ouldteeth, fur I was smokin at the time,—Oh meet

a murther the poor Doodeen that I brought from Burr wid me and the ould teeth that I thought to take to me grave, were in "smithereens" my blood was up, and no wonder for besides dancing with Betty the leg. he played "Mary the Preist' and was spancelled by the leg to Betty Grady,—played turnspit Jack wid Mary Mahony, and saw Peggy Boyne from Clay street on the cross, home, and gave her a "Poge." Will says I pawdeen musha the D——l burn the nother day I'll stretch my side on that blessed bed wid you, wid dat he hits me another "Pattogue" and Oh you murdiren thief says I will you murther a Gentlemans child—for I had poor Mickey a chree, in my arms at the time; and out I ran wid me hair flyin about bleeden, and my comb broke in to my skul, and Nanny after me into Kit Donahoo's—Poor Nanny how pitiful she looked, at me "Come to me bosom my "Chora Machree" sweet crature says I do you think I'l leave you behind me (she knew every word I spoke tho' she could only say Ma Ma-a-a) widout sendin you to me Gosip who'll take care of you. Her lamencholly look went through and through my very hart. Stop "Ashtore" said I, dont cry I'll leave food and plenty for you so I will. Whe i Pandeen id drink the Pay.

I never wanted a cup of Tay.

For she gave a quart of milk every day.

Yes poor think a ful quart, she was a purty Surat Goat born at Kirkee but her hart was broke she was as stiffas a Poker next morning Jocko having as I was runing out and she after me, hit her wid the bleeding stick acras the back an that settled the hash on her afore mornin.

Well says my Gossip when Friends quarrl tis a sign they'l soon seperate, and sure enough I had a drame that night G—be chuxt us and harm, and the reason I write to you now is to request your honor to explain it to me, that is to tell me my Dream.

Well the crass about us, I thought I saw my poor Pandeen, (for hes a good soul after all) Covsred wid blood, an says I Pawdeen dear is it bleedin you are. Hould your prate you baste says he dont you see I'm kilt, widdat I rushed out for the Doctor to bring him to again and who should I meet plump in the teeth but the Post man wid a large dispatch in his hand. "This who for Madim" says he "why then the D——l run a buck hunting wid you what do you Madam me for you black Baste, I'd have you know my name is long Kate Murphys Mr. Guiness from Graces on the Coom in the Liberty I have never been born in. France but am an onest married Oman nor do I understand the purpit of that paper unless you open it I have no time to bestow upon the packet and if you Madam me, I dont feel particularly well pleased, but if it is your country's custome to Madam your black "Sthreels" I must only bind you to"——the letter fell to the ground and flew open, I saw it was headed "*Emergent service*" this induced me to read it, for altho, I dont wish to pry into other peoples affairs having no curiosity that way, yet I read the dispatch, It was written in the Portugues language but you know I can 'Keed a fallat keed a fasay" and boze mouth, abit as well as "Parly vow Firans, I was at Beannoseris comain out to this country, well I read it and what do you think it was—why no more nor less nor an intimation from Senor Don Alibaster De Do Mingos Scrutiotta, Governor of *all* Portugues India to La General De Division Britenico, De Dooaub, that *a larye armed force* was assembling in the Konkon, and advicing the Master strongly to send a foree at once to crush it. Now I would ax Pandeen to tell me my dream but he is so ignorant he knows no more of it than a Pig does of a Sunday. The Hookum (showing my Larmin again) must come from Bombay for the march of the Troops, and maby you might dream something about it yourself and let me know If my poor Pawdeen is really to leave me again. If I have any more dreams on the subject I shall, send them to you for intemperation. I would not trouble you with this dream but you know yourself you are so mighty kind to the Ladys and sure I know you to be the very divils Darlin among them, dont tell bet Bownser I wrote to you, she is coming up here after the rains and maby shed tare my cap for it Little Mickey is getting a beautiful Boy and is the very picture of his father, he has his big crucked nose all out, I send you a lock of his hair.

Yours till Death ever to remain,

LONG CATHRINE McGINNIS.

25th April 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—In your issue of to-day I observe a letter signed "LAZARUS' noticing one of mine which you inserted some days ago.

Your "Devils" have done Mr. Lazarus" great injustice, or his communication must originally have been the disjoined nonsense you have published.

His second sentence moreover commencing "Truly" and finishing with "smiles" is not English and should he not have "Lindley Murray" at hand, I beg to inform him that there exists no equality of power in grammatical Govarament between the prepositions "upon" and "of."

Upon the subject matter of his letter I think it right to remind "Lazarus" that arrogance and self sufficiency form no part in the character of an independant man; much less when the individual displaying these characteristics towards his Superior has a pretty strong notion that he does so with impunity. I do not notice L's letter with the slightest idea of drawing on a correspondence which can afford neither amusement now interest to your readers, but I must be allowed to say that this correspondent has not refuted (or has he attempted to do so) one single position I have laid down in my former letters.

His idea that I belong to that "most learned profession" has afforded me a good laugh and for so much I thank "Lazarus." But I am sorry to say that I cannot anticipate any situation, sinecure or otherwise though I am confident "Lazarus" will assist me if opportunity offer.

But before concluding I must inform Lazarus that I do not belong to that "most learned profession" but to a class of Society who thiuk that Sir H. Roper has only vindicated his office and defended it with becoming spirit from the "*pressure from without.*" A class moreover who so far from receiving the opinions of the press on this subject, as those of the public, look upon them as mere statements from *parties concerned.*

I may as well add that I did not continue my letters to you in consequence of a hint from yourself in an Editorial of the same day on which you published my second letter, and which was to the effect that the subject was worn out.

Yours Obediently,

AMICUS.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday May 3rd 1841.

THE important News *from China* of which we could only give a slight sketch in our Postscript on Friday copied from the Calcutta Englishman of the 20th April, has burst upon us in all its details in the Official Gazette published by the Government of India which came in on Saturday. The style in which the Forts have been taken and the different branches of the River cleared up to Canton is very gratifying. The exploits of the "Nemesis" seem quite marvellous and must no doubt have carried astonishment and dismay to the hearts of the vanquished Chinese. With the proceedings up to Canton no one can quarrel, but we can hardly see that the city has been captured. The English Flag flies on our factory and the city is under the Guns of the Fleet, but no Troops have been landed nor do we suppose is there sufficient force for any land attack on an extended scale. But the most disheart ning part of the business is that Elliot is again at work at negotiation, now this is pure madness, for with whom can he negotiate with a remote prospect of success? The Emperor has once fully empowered a commissioner but yet immediately refuses to ratify his acts, therefore with no one but the Emperor himself can Elliot venture to come to terms, or if he does of course they will be mere waste Paper as before Securities also must be insisted on for the fulfilment of each and every stipulation. The Punic faith of the Chinese must be visited with punishment, as all delay granted them only gives them time for more hostile preparation. There can be no doubt that now the war has begun seriously and now must the expedition be instantly and powerfully reinforced. Iron Steamers of light draught mounted with heavy Guns with artillery men on board would be the efficient arm of force to dispatch, the Canton River should be filled with these and every Mandarin Boat destroyed, while protection should be afforded to all the trading craft and peaceable population. The Emperor and his Mandarins being almost all of the Tartar Race it probably would not be difficult to incite The Chinese Population against them, and if so we may yet set up a new Dynsty in the Celestial Empire. If her Majesty's ministers at home ever had a hope that The Chinese question was to be settled by conciliatory measures they must now be undeceived and we do yet trust to see vigorous measures insisted on from home. We must now make the Chinese respect and fear us, and follow out our measures even to the conquest of a Province of the Chinese Empire if nothing less will tame and humble their pride. This would even be a less evil than keeping up an Empire for Shah Shoojah at a ruinous expence which the moment we leave him will tumble to pieces. The Trade of China is to us the most important in the world, and we cannot do without it, deprive us of it and half our mercantile wealth would be lost to us while our Trade in India would be ruined We confess that we are embarked in a great and precarious undertaking and no one can well say with what result, If we had a fierce people to encounter they might be coerced, but those who only offer a slight resistance are difficult to deal with. A brave mind scorns to slaughter an unresisting foe, and we only fear the dogged obstinacy of the Emperor will yet cause the blood of his docile subjects to flow like rivers. The grand object would be to make His Imperial Majesty personally acquainted with the horrors of war. Let Pekin be attacked his Palaces burned and his comforts circumscribed, and then perhaps we shall find him imploring Peace. We have drawn the sword now and should throw away the scabbard, and no propositions of peace should come from us. We sincerely hope the mission of Sir G. Bremer may be met with instant vigorous measures by the Government of India, and we think we might spare the expedition one or two of the small Iron Steam Boats here now, having no doubt they would be employed quite as serviceably in the Canton River as on The *Indus*, and we should not be much surprized if a requisition was to be made for them. If they should go we rather imagine the command of them will be an onject of ambition to the Officers of the Indian Navy, and they have our good wishes for all honor and success if they should be lucky enough to be sent.

A Copy of a Petition to the House of Commons in print has been given to us which had laid on the Tables of The Chamber of Commerce for signatnre. It had only 32 signatures in all to it. The prayer of the Petition is against the proceedings of The Chief Justice in the late Contempt Case. It assumes to recite all the proceedings with marginal remarks and finally calls on The House "to apply remedies" for redress of the grievances set forth. As we do not feel inclined to be drawn into publishing a libel we refrain from giving this document in our columns, more especially as the copy we have has no printer or publisher name attached thereto. We shall briefly remark that as a party paper the Petitioners make out a good story for their view of the case, and have identified the contempt case with an attack on the Liberty of the Press. There can be no doubt that the object of the Petition is to procure the removal of the Chief Justice, but we fancy that the House of Commons will be slow to listen to a Petition signed by only 32 names however respectable, particularly when among the number are most of the Defendants in the late case. For our own parts we should be sorry to see a Judge deprived of office for doing no more than what he considered his duty however disagreeable to others, and if such a precedent be established, what is to became of the unbiassed Independence of the Bench, what Judge however upright but will hesitate to deliver his judgement if he is to be scared with probable consequences. We are truly sorry that this Petition has been sent, as the party feeling which has been engendered by the contempt case was sufficiently bitter without this Petition as a refresher.

THE Private Journal of Captain Lewis Brown kept while at Kahun has been forwarded to us from the Chief Secretarys Office, and we shall take an early opportunity of repnblishing the whole of it from time to time in our columns, but in our present issue we are obliged to give the precedence to the News from China. Captain Brown's Journal must please every one, it is without pretension and at once simple in its details and highly interesting. It exhibits that spectacle which has been said truly to be grateful to Gods and Men "a brave man struggling with adversity. the March to Kakunand the difficulties encountered on the road Thither with poor Clark. The disasters the strenthening of the Defences of the Fort &ca are all admirably detailed while the suspense and excitement of the 31st of August the day of Nufoosk are quite shared in by the reader, altogether we have seldom read a little Pamphlet with more pleasure, and the wisdom of Government in publishing it is sufficiently apparent, it holds out a bright example to young officers and shews what may be effected by courage skill and perseverance in the teeth of dangers and apparently insurmountable difficulties.

A facetious Correspondent from Belgaum under the soubriquet of long Catherine McGinnis whose letter we publish gives us a list of News which if correct will give the Troops at Belgaum another trip to the Field. It is that the Governor of Goa has written to General Delamotte to inform him that a large armed force is assembling in the Concan and advising Troops to be sent.

We are in expectation of hearing more on this subject which however we are not surprized at. The Concan is quite deserted by the troops and the Native Veteran Battalion is doing all the duty with the exception of a Company of the Line at Rutnaghry. About Malwan and Sawunt Warree a host of plunderes are always clustered together, the country is strong and full of dense jungle where it is difficult to follow up an enemy. The treasuries at Vingorla and Malwan are tempting Baits, & it must be in the recollection of every one how the latter was attacked and how well defended by some Madras Troops two years ago. We are sending all our Troops to Sciude and forgetting that we must provide for the security of our own Territories. We are indeed grasping at a shadow and only hope we shall not lose the substance.

We have seen letters from Quetta to the 10th of April but they add little to what has been before published. Nusseer Khan had after dismissing Colonel Stacey and telling him to be off to Kelat if he valued his life, gone off no one seemed to know where and the Politicals are all in fault again. The battering Train which was to have proceeded from Sukker with the ordnance Stores has been countermanded, and in fact with the present inefficient carriage it could never have been got up to the army Head Quarters. All ideas of an advance to Herat are abandoned for the present, and part of the Force is to go down the Pass again. The Beloochees were again in the field, and the 1st Cavalry under Major Liddell had been expecting an attack nightly. General Brooks and the Head Quarters expected to remain at Quettah until after the hot season which is now commencing. Great fears an entertained of an outbreak on the plain by the Tribes, and the Brahooes are said to be making head again. The Politicals seem quite bewildered by the fight of Nusser Khan and though every one asks "What is to be done next?" no one seems to know. We have all along pursued a bad policy, and the imprisonment of Beejar Khan when he came in on promises of security has caused the Tribes to put no faith in our promises, and it will require a change of men and measures before any confidence will be placed in us, and who can wonder? Had they been guilty of such an act words would not have been found bad enough on our part to express the opinion of their faithlessness. The conduct of the Murrees to Captain Brown proves that they at least are to be trusted, and if we wish our enemies to respect us we must pursue the bold open path of truth and honesty, rather than follow the Crooked and devious paths of Policy. We confess we are not surprised at Nusseer Khan's flight and only hope it will be a lesson to our Politicals. We will venture to wager that he will not easily be caught, and so for the present ends all hopes of a pacification of Scinde, and a return of the Troops. On our parts we have no doubt strong reinforcements will be required when the season opens sufficiently to admit of operations in the field.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH MAY 1ST.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Precis of News for the Month begins with the announcement of a renewal of vigorous Hostilities in China, a declaration from the Emperor of "War to the Knife" with the English, and the taking of the Bogue Forts after a smart action by our Land and Sea Forces without a casualty on our side. The last accounts were by the Water Witch "to the 27th of February and it is to be hoped long ere this that Canton is in our power. Keshens Treaty with Elliot has been of course set aside, and the Island of Hong Kong given up again. Her Majesty's Commissioner the thrice sapient Elliot was in such a hurry to execute his part of the Treaty, that he must needs send off a Vessel directing the evacuation of the Island of Chusan before he knew whether the Emperor would ratify Keshens stipulations or not, and on the Emperors refusal was obliged to send another Vessel to countermand his orders. However the latter was too late, and on her arrival found Chusan in the hands of the Chinese and that the Garrison had sailed to SINGAPORE en route for Bengal, and thus at a most critical period had the Commissioner lost the Services of from 5 to 800 Bayonets at the time when he would most require them. However this is only of a piece with all the other blunders he has made; a bloody and protracted war may now be expected and reinforcements will require to be forwarded to the scene of action, and if Her Majesty's Ministers would only forward a new Plenipotentiary we have no doubt if his instructions were to fight as much and negotiate as little as possible, that affairs might yet be settled to our satisfaction.

Our proceedings in Affghanistan and Scinde have not been very satisfactory. On a sudden a was raised that Yar Mahomm the Wuzeer and his Master Shah Kamran had invited an Army of Persians to Herat and were about to drive us and our Ally Shah Shoojah out of the Dooranee Empire. To colour this report our Envoy Major Todd came flying from thence as it was said pursued by the Heratees and an Army was reported to be advancing on Candahar. A few weeks elapse and it is found out to have been a Panic, that Yar Mahommed & Kamran who had already received the modest sum of £300,000 had tried to frighten Major Todd out of more. No Persians have advanced, on the contrary they have given up Gorian to the Heratees. In the mean time the Bombay Army after the reduction of Kujjuck had ascended the Bolan Pass, and General Brooks and part of his Troops are at Quetta ready to advance if Candahar be attacked. The Tribes of Beloochees are said to be about to come to a settlement, and the insurgent Nusseer Khan had promised to come in to Quetta on the 7th of April, after which Mr. Ross Bell was to proceed to Khelat on the work of pacification. No ideas entertained of an advance on Herat this year, and it was thought the Herattees would give in on the rumour of the approach of an Army. From Persia there are reports of renewed Diplomatic intercourse brtween the Courts of London and Ispahan. Dr Riaeh has proceeded to the Shah, and a proposition is made for the cession of Karrack and the Residency to return to Bushire, but we should doubt of the Government of India acceding to the proposition. In the Punjaub all is anarchy and confusion the Seikh Soldiery are rising on there European Officers, and Captains Ford, Faulker, & Manton have been despatched as well as some others. Our Army is still at Ferozepoor and General Lumley has arrived, but no offensive movement is contemplated until after the Rains, Shere Singh maintains himself on the Throne after a fashion, and was nearly drowned by the upsetting of a Boat in the river in which he had gone with a party. Whether this was accidental or not is not yet known.

We refer our readers to our voluminous extracts on all other heads and turn to our own Domestic News. The Contempt Case which we reported in our last Overland has been concluded, and the rules against the parties discharged, we give an extract of the trial and our opinions thereon. Sir James Revitt Carnac suddenly announced his departure for Europe on the 27th April, and in consequence a Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall of which we give a report. A service of Plate of the value of £1500, a bust by Chantrey, and the foundation of a Scholarship of 10,000 Rs. in the Grant Medical College to to be called the Carnac scholarship were voted. The subscription list is filling fast and the object of the meeting will be carried into effect immediately. Sir James took his departure in the Auckland Steam Frigate for Suez on the 27th at 5 P. M. and departed with all the usual honors. Crowds of Europeans and Natives attended him to The Vessel and his departure has excited universal regret The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson the Senior Member of Council has become Governor protempore and took the oaths and his seat on the 28th under the usual Salute.

CALCUTTA.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, THE 20TH APRIL 1841.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honorable the Governor General

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...cil has great satisfaction in publishing, ...neral information, the following details ...rilliant successes which have been recently ...chieved in China, ending in the entire destruction of the defences of Canton, and in the placing of that City at the mercy of Her Majesty's Forces.

His Lordship in Council has directed a Royal Salute to be fired in honor of this occasion.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt

Wellesley, off North Wangtong.
March 10th, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C B., &c. &c. &c.,
Governor General of India

MY LORD.—It is with feelings of gratification I have the honor to announce to you, that the Forts of the Bocca Tigris, together with every other of the Chinese Defences with which we are acquainted, have fallen to Her Majesty's Arms; the British Flag flying on the Fortress of Wangtong, in which is a Garrison, and all the other Batteries have been blown up, and utterly destroyed, and as I am aware of the intense interest which is felt by your Lordship, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a detail of the events which have led to this result.

On the 20th January, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were agreed upon by H. M. Plenipotentiary, under the seal of the Chinese Commissioner, one of the conditions of which, was the cession of the Island of Hong Kong to Her Majesty, and the restoration of Chuenpee and Tycock Tow to the Chinese, together with the evacuation of Chusan at the earliest possible period. His Excellency in consequence requested me to move the Force from the immediate neighbourhood of the Bocca Tigris, and having made the necessary arrangements with the Chinese Admiral Commanding in Chief, the forts were delivered to his officers under the usual salutes on the 21st, and the Fleet proceeded to the anchorage off the West end of Lantao Island.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner having arranged to have a formal meeting at the Second Bar in the River, on the 25th, I detached the Calliope and Larne, and Madagascar and Nemesis Steamers to the Bocca Tigris, under the immediate command of Captain Herbert of the Calliope; a guard of honor, composed of 100 picked men of the Royal Marine, under the command of Captain Ellis, R. N., of the Wellesley and the Band of that ship were embarked. Captains the Hon. R. S. Dundas and Maitland, of Melville and Wellesley, together with as many of the Officers of the Fleet as could be spared, accompanied His Excellency; the party was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect, the Troops were drawn up on the Ramparts of the Forts, and Salutes fired from all; a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, to which the officers were invited, after having been presented to the High Commissioner, and the Negociations proceeded in a satisfactory manner, the particulars of which have been stated by the Plenipotentiary to H. M. Government.

On the same day I proceeded to Hong Kong, and took formal possession of the Island in Her Majesty's name, and hoisted the Colors on it, with the usual salutes and ceremonies. By the terms of the treaty, the Port of Canton was to be opened to the trade of all nations, on the 2d February, and as a proof of the sincere desire on the part of the British Functionary, to evince good faith, I had, at his request, sent the Columbine to Chusan, and an overland despatch by the hands of a Chinese Special Messenger, directing Brigadier Burrell, and Captain Bouchier of H. M. S. Blonde, to use every effort to embark the Stores, and Troops, &c, and to restore the Island to the Chinese authorities.

The Proclamation for opening the Port on the 2d did not appear, and on the 11th, the two Ministers again met at the Bocca Tigris, and after a discussion of several hours, on this day and on the next, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay, (not to exceed ten days) in order that the definitive treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese Commissioner was completely destroyed, my doubts were also strengthened by the reports of the Officers I sent up to the place of meeting, who stated, that Military works on a great scale were in progress Troops collected on the heights; and camps protected by entrenchments arising on both sides of the river, and, that the Island of North Wangtong had become a mass of cannon. These indications being decidedly warlike, I determined to move the light division of H. M.'s Ships at once to Macao roads, and proceeded thither myself on the 13th. to confer with His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, and await events. I found that the treaty, as agreed upon by the Commissioner and Her Majesty's Minister, had been sent up to the Bocca Tigris, for transmission to Canton, by the Nemesis, with orders to await an answer until the night of the 18th, the period the confidential person, employed by the Chinese Commissioner, had named for the purpose. The accounts daily received by merchants and others at Macao from Canton were of the most hostile character, and an Edict purporting to be from the Emperor, calling on all his Officers to exterminate us was published, together with a proclamation, the authenticity of which I have however been unable to establish, offering 50,000 Dollars for my head, and a like sum for that of the Plenipotentiary. On the morning of the 19th, the Nemesis arrived from the Bocca Tigris without any reply, and all doubt was at an end, a shot having been fired at her boat from North Wangtong. I instantly detached the light division under Captain Herbert of H. M. S. Calliope, (who was accompanied by H. M. Plenipotentiary,) with directions not to run any unnecessary hazard, until the body of the Force came up, but to prevent, as much as possible, any further defensive preparations on the part of the Enemy—I proceeded at the same time to Hong Kong, and weighed with the Ships of the Line, the Queen and Madagascar, Steamers, leaving the Druid, Jupiter, and transports to follow.

Captain Herbert, with the Ships under his orders took up a position on the Western Channel off South Wangtong on the 20th, and on the 22d, he proceeded in the Nemesis, with some Boats of the Squadron to the Channel at the back of Anunghoy, and destroyed a musketed battery of 20 Guns, which opened on them whilst employed clearing the passage, which the Chinese had been endeavouring to obstruct by driving down piles and mooring rafts across; this service was performed without any loss on our side; the Guns in the Battery were disabled, by knocking off the trunnions, together with 60 found dismounted; the Magazines, &c. were burnt, the Enemy left about 30 of the number dead, and their colors were taken by Lieut. Bowers, Senior, of H. M. S. Samarang.

From the prevalence of Light Winds, the Line of Battle ships and Druid were not collected until the 24th. On the 25th I arranged a plan of attack on the formidable Batteries in our front, and of which it may be necessary for me to give some description. Partly surrounding the old fort of Anunghoy, and in advance of it to high water mark, was a new and wellbuilt battery of granite, forming a segment of about 2-3rds of a circle; on it were mounted 42 Guns, some of them of immense weight and large calibre; several strong entrenchments extended to the Southward of this battery, and the ridges of the hill were crowned with guns, up to a Camp calculated for about 1200 men—at the North side was a straight work of modern erection, mounting 60 heavy guns; about 150 yards of rocky beach intervene between the end of this battery, and the Northern circular battery, on which 40 guns were mounted; all the works were protected in rear by a high wall extending up the hill, on which were steps, or platforms for firing musketry and in the interior were the Magazines, Barracks, &c.

On the East end of the Island of North Wangtong is a battery with a double tier of guns defending the passage on that side, and also partly flanking a number of rafts constructed of large masses of timber moored across the river, (about 12 feet apart,) with two anchors each, connected by and supporting four parts of a chain cable, the ends of which were secured under masonry work, one, on South Wangtong, the other on Anunghoy; on the Western end of North Wangtong is a strong Battery of 40 guns, flanked by a field work of 17: indeed, the whole Island is one continued Battery—on the extreme Western side of the Channel, was a Battery of 22 heavy guns, and a field work of 17, protecting an entrenched Camp, containing 1,500 or 2,000 men. South Wangtong was not occupied by the enemy, it was an excellent position, and I therefore caused a work to be thrown upon it during the night of the 25th, and mounted two 8 inch iron, and one 24-pounder Brass Howitzer; at daylight on the 26th, Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery opened his battery with admirable effect, throwing Shell, and Rockets into North Wangton, and occasionally into Anunghoy, which fire was returned by the chinese with great spirit from a battery immediately opposite, having also kept up fire during the greater part of the preceeding night, during the erection of the work, which slackened towards 2 A. M., and finally ceased.

At 11 o'clock, the breeze springing up, the signal was made, and the fleet stood in.

The attack on Anunghoy I entrusted to Captain Sir H. Le. Fleming Senhouse of H. M. S. Blenheim, having with him the Melville Queen Steamer, and four Rocket Boats. The Wellesley, Calliope, Samarang, Druid, Herald, Alligator, and Modeste were opposed to the Batteries on the South, South West, and North-West of Wangtong, and the Forts on the Western side of the channel.

With less than an hour the Batteries on Wangtong were silenced, and the troops (under Major Pratt of the 26th Cameronians) which had been previously embarked in the Nemesis and Madagascar Steamers, consisting of the detachments of H. M. 26th and 46 Regiments, 37th Madras Native Infantry, and Bengals Volunteers, together with the Royal Marines, were landed, and in a few minutes Masters of the Island, without any loss; 1,300 Chinese surrendered.

The Anunghoy Batteries had now been silenced by the beautiful precision with which the fire of the Blenheim, Melville, and Queen had been directed, and perceiving that the enemy were shaken, Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, at the head of the Marines and small arm men landed on the Southern battery and drew them in succession from that, and the two other, and four o'clock the British colors were flying on the whole chain of these lebrated works; and the animated gallantry displayed by the whole force, convinced me that almost any number of men the Chinese could collect, would not be able to stand before them for a moment.

Our casualties are trifling, five wounded, slightly, in the whole force; the main-top-mast, and foreyard of the Blenheim were shot through, one 32-pounder gun rendered unserviceable several shot in the hull and the rigging much cut up. the Melville's main-top-mast wounded, and rigging considerably injured; the Calliope was struck in several places, and the other ships had merely a few ropes cut. The loss of the enemy was severe—but not as heavy as at Chuenpee, 1,300 (as before stated) having thrown down their arms I should estimate their killed and wounded at 250 in Wangton; probably as many in Anunghoy; at which place the Chinese Admiral, Kuan, and several other other Mandarines of rank fell. The body of the Admiral was recognized by his families, and taken away the day after the action under a fire of minute guns from the Blenheim.

On the morning of the 27th, the Light Squadron proceeded up the river, under the command of Captain Herbert of the calliope and on the day following I was gratified by receiving a dispatch from him, reporting, that on their arrivals off the 1st Bar, the enemy were observed strongly fortified on the left Bank of the river close to Whampoa Reach with upward of 40 War-Junks and the cambridge (formly an East Indiaman of 900 tons) on approaching within three miles, having on board His Excellency and Captain Herbert proceeded to reconnoitre; and find out a clear passage, a number of vessels having been sunk; on advancing, a heavy fire was opened on the Steamers, which was returned with great effect; the ships were now brought up, and opened fire on the Junks, Cambridge and Batteries, which in an hour were nearly silenced, when the mariners, and small armmen were landed, and stormed the works, driving before them upwards of 2,000 of the Chinese troops, and killing nearly 300. In about half and hour after landing, all the Defences were carried, (though in several places brave and obstinate resistance was made) In the meantime, the cambridge was boarded, and carried by the boats of the Calliope, Nemesis, and Modeste, and almost immediately set on fire; the explosion of this vessel's Magazine, must have been heard at Canton. The Fore (mud) mounted on the river front 57 Guns; on the left flank 3; a field work 4; the Cambridge 34; besides 10 mounted in a Junk, making altogether 98 Guns.

The war Junks escaped up the river, where the Ships were prevented pursuing them by a strong raft placed across the passage. The Guns, and other amunitions were destroyed. In this gallant affair the casualties (considering the opposing force,) are few; 1 killed; 3 dangerously, and 5 slightly, wounded.

On the morning of the 1st Instant I proceeded up the river, to join the advanced Squadron, in the Madagascar Steamer, taking the transport Sophia in tow; Captain Maitland with the Boats and 100 small arm men, together with the Marines of the Wellesley, accompanied me. The Queen taking the Eagle transport in tow, on board which Ship I had embarked the Marines of the Blenheim, Melville, and Druid, also attended by the boats of those Ships, all being armed with their Guns and Howitzers.

On arriving at Whampoa, I found from Captain Herbert's report, that the enemy were in considerable force at the end of "Junk reach," having as usual sunk several large Junks further protected themselves by a strong double line of stakes across it, and large Bamboos and branches of trees between them. On the following morning I detached Commander Belcher, in H. M. S. Sulphur, up Junk river to reconnoitre, that Ship being taken in tow by three of the Wellesley's boats under command of Lieutenant Symonds, Senior Lieutenant of the latter Ship; on rounding a point on the right bank, they came in front of a low battery of 25 Guns, masked by thick branches of trees which opened a heavy fire on them; Lieutenant Symonds instantly cut the tow rope, and gallantry dashed into the battery, driving the enemy before him, and killing several of their number. The Sulphur anchored, and some shot from her completly routed them from the thick underwood in the vicinity, in which had taken shelter the guns were destroyed, and the magazine and other consumable material set on fire. The number of troops was probably 250, and they were of the Choson Tartars; their loss about 45 or 20 killed—ours was one seaman of the Wellesley mortally wounded, (since dead), and the boats were repeatedly struck by grape shot.

As soon as a cursory glance of the river was made the Herald, Alligator, Modeste, and Eagle and Sophia transports were pushed forward, within gun shot of Howqua's Fort; and thus, for the first time were ships seen from the Walls of Canton—on the 2d Cruizer joined me, having on board Major General Sir Hugh Gough, who took Command of the Land Forces. The Pylades and Conway, also joined from Chusan, and the two first named vessels were sent in advance—on the 4th, in concert with the Major General, an attack was planned for the next morning, but on approaching the Fort was found to be abandoned, the British Colors were hoisted; a Garrison of the 25th Regiment was placed in it, and a Company of Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Ellis, R. M., took possession of a large Joss House on the left Bank, (which the enemy were beginning to fortify) and rendered himself secure, while the seamen soon removed some of the stakes and other impediments, and made a clear passage for ships. I may here describe the position.

On the right bank of the river, on the point formed by the mouth of a Creek (which is a boat-passage to Whampoa) was Howqua's Fort. A square building mounting 80 guns, from the Northern angle, the stakes mentioned extended to the opposite bank the ground on each side being low Paddy fields, cut and intersected by Canels in all directions. The Joss-house rather projected into the stream and consequently was a good portion. The river here is about 500 yards wide; 2000 yards in front is a long low Island, which divides the river into two branches, and on the extreme Eastern point of which stood a Fort, mounting 35 Guns, built to commemorate the discomfiture, and death of the late Lord Napier; from this Fort, a line of well-constructed and secured rafts, (forming a bridge extended to both sides of the river; on its right bank, flanking Napier's Fort, and the raft, was a mud battery intended for 35 Guns, on the left was a battery, also flanking Napier's Fort, on which the enemy had 44 Guns of which they withdrew on the night of the 4th. In addition to those defences, stone Junks were sunk in all parts, of the river between the stakes and the left of Napiers Fort, which rafts also rested upon sunken Junks, secured on either side with iron piles.

The position seemed formidable, and on the 5th, the Major General and myself prepared to attack it. He landed at the Joss-house, having with him the Royal Marines, and detachment of 26th, for the purpose of taking the battery on the left bank; the ships weighed, and dropped up with the tide; on the approach of the first ship, the enemy fired all their Guns, and fled across the rafts, and in boats. The British colors were then hoisted.

A Paper was issued calling on the people to place confidence in us, and to avoid hostile movements, in which latter case protection was ensured to them. At noon the Kwang-Chow-Foo, or Prefect, accompanied by the Hong merchants, came down, and after a long discussion with the Plennipotentiary, admitted, that Keshen having been degraded, and the newly appointed Commissioners not having arrived, there was no Government authorized to that for peace, or make any arrangements, they confessed the truth of the reports we had heard, that the greatest consternation existed in the city, and that every person who could quit it had done so; in fact that it was at our mercy, and it has so remained, a monument of British magnanimity and forbearance; I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be reserted to before this arrangement and perfidious Government is brought to reason,

H. M. Plenipotentiary being however desirous to try the effect of another Proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affair, addressed the Major General and myself, requesting that we would not make further movement towards the City, until the disposition of the Provincial Government Officers was put to the test, as far as regards their non-interference; and we have consequehtly remained in *statu quo*, but reports (on which we can rely,) are daily reaching us, which state that five vessels are fitting out about 7 miles above Canton: Forts, in the rear of the City, in course of erection, and the people are forbidden to bring us supplies, while the Teas and every other valuable, are removing from it.

These proceedings, so directly contrary to the assurances of pacific intentions, (which they are ever ready to deal forth in profusion,) lead me to the conclusion, that we shall have to proceed even at the risk of the destruction of the second City of the Empire, an event exceedingly likely to occur from its abandonment by the authorities, and the excesses of the lower classes of a community proverbially bad. The responsibility must, however, rest on the heads of those authorities.

I this day returned to Wangtong, accompanied by the Major General, in order that the arrangements in that garrison may be carried out, and plans devised for our further operations.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obdt. humble Servant,
J. G, GORDON BREMER,
Commodore and Commander in-Chief.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.
Governor General of India in Council.
Wellesley, off Wangtong,
March 27th, 1841.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my letter of the 10th instant, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that on the 15th, I received a report from Captain Herbert of Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope," detailing a well executed attack on the only remaining Fort protecting the approaches to the City of Canton. This Fort is situate about 10 miles from the anchorage at Whampoa, up a narrow and intricate Channel which ends in the Broadway, or Macao passage from Canton. The attack commenced about 5 P. M., from the "Modeste," and "Madagascar," steamer, with the Boats of the Squadron, and in half an hour the works were in our possession, the Chinese keeping up a well directed fire until the Boats' Crews were in the act of scaling the Walls, when they gave way and fled in all directions. They were devoting their whole attention to the strengthening of the defences of this post and had rendered it one of the most formidable which had been encountered; I am therefore happy that it is in our hands; the loss of the Chinese is not correctly known; many were found dead in the Fort—our own casualties do not amount to more than three wounded.

The zealous desire of every Officer and man in the Squadron to seek occasions in which to distinguish themselves, has led to the performance of various well executed services; amongst them is the forcing the inner passage from Macao to Whampoa, which was deemed by the Chinese impenetrable to Foreigners. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary having represented to the Senior Officer in Macao Roads the great advantages likely to accrue by this step, his views were at once acceded to by Captain Scott, and preparation made for carrying it into effect. At 3 A. M. on the 13th the "Nemesis" with the Boats of the "Samarang" in tow weighed from Macao Roads, and proceeded over the flats between Twee-lien-shaw, and Toi-koke-tow Islands to the Broadway river, at 8 A. M. they came in sight of Macao Fort, and the Steamer having taken up an enfilading position where not a gun of the enemy could bear upon her, opened her fire, whilst the boats proceeded to the attack; on their approach the Chinese abandoned the place; thirteen guns were found mounted which were completely destroyed, the buildings set fire to, and a train laid to the Magazine, which exploded before the boats returned to the "Nemesis." On reaching Point How—Hoak-Tow the river is divided into two Channels, that to the right takes a sudden sharp turn and becomes very contracted in its breadth, here they discovered Tai-yat-kok, a field battery (very recently constructed) of 14 Guns very strongly posted, on a rising ground, situated on the left bank of the river (surrounded by over flowed paddy fields) which enfiladed the whole line of the reach leading up to it; as the Steamer appeared round the Point, the Enemy opened an animated fire upon her, which was smartly kept up, it was most effectually returned by the two Guns from the "Nemesis" which vessel threw her shot, shells and rockets admirably; the boats advanced under the slight cover of the bank, but before a landing could be effected on their flank, they abandoned the Guns, when possession of the work was taken by a narrow pathway which could only be passed in single files; the Guns were distroyed and the buildings and materiel consigned to the flames and blown up; mean while a detachment of the boats had gone over to the opposite side of the river, and destroyed a Military Station or Depot. At noon 9 War Junks were seen over the land, and chase immediately given. On entering the reach in which they were, Captain Scott observed on the right bank of the river a new battery, scarcely finished, with 10 embrasures, but without guns, and Hochang Fort close to it, well built of granite, surrounded by a wet ditch, and 14 guns and 6 ginjalls. Abreast of these (which they flanked) the river was strongly staked across, through the centre of which the last Junk had passed, and the opening again secured. The enemy immediately commenced firing from the fort and Junks, which was replied to by the "Nemesis" which good effect, while the boats opened a passage through the sakes, and dashed on to the attack of Hochang, and the Junks; the former was secured by wading the ditch and entering the embrasures, and the latter, seeing the fall of the fort, became so panic-stricken, that on the approach of the boats, seven got on shore, their crews jumping overboard immediately they grounded, two Junks alone escaping. Lieutenant Bower in pushing to cut them off, discovered Fiesha-kok on the left bank of the river, within 100 yards of the advanced Junk aground, which fort mounting 7 guns opened a heavy fire of grape upon him; observing that the Junks were abandoned by their crews, he turned all his attention to his new opponents, whom he drove out of their strong hold by passing through the adjoining town and taking them in reverse.

In the meantime Mr. Hall dexterously managed in getting his vessed through the centre passage of the stakes, which fortunately was just sufficiently wide to admit of her passing. At 2-30, the boats returned to the Steamer after having distroyed all the guns and set fire to Fiesha-kok Fort, and the 7 war Junks, which all blew up within a quarter of an hour; chase to the two escaped Junks re-commenced, during which they passed two dismantled forts; at 4 P. M. they arrived off the large provincial Town of Hiangshan one of the large war Junks preceding them about a mile, the dense population thickly crowded the Banks, Boats, Junks. House-tops, the large Pagoda, and surrounding Hills; both sides of the River were packed by the trading craft of the country in the closest possible order, the centre of the river (which is very narrow here) having merely sufficient space to allow the Steamer's paddle boxes to pass clear of the Junks moored to its banks; not the slightest fear was manifested by the people, but several Mandarins took to their Boats and followed the War Junks, which were closed so rapidly that one of them ran on shore, the Crew jumping overboard; the steamer brought up abreast of her and destroyed her; while thus employed, the fort of Sheang-chap, within 200 yards, (but hidden by some intervening trees) opened its fire, which was instantly returned, and the boats with the Marines of the "Samarang" stormed it, its 8 Guns were destroyed; a number of Chinese Troops coming down towards the fort made it necessary to fire two or three shots, which going directly in the midst of the body, scatterred and dispersed them in an instant. At 6 P. M. the Junk and fort were fired, and the steamer passed on into narrow shallow Channel, scarcely more than the breadth of a Canal, when she anchored head and stern for the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, they weighed and proceeded up the river in the steamer's draught of water, and not broader than her own length grounding occasionally on both sides, at 7-50 arrived at the large village of Hong-how, with a fort of the same name at the upper part, which flanked a strong and broad line of stakes twenty feet wide, completely across the river, filled up in the centre by large sunken junks laden with stones; on discovering the fort the Nemesis opened fire, which was instantly returned by the Enemy; as in all the preceeding actions they fled the moment the boats landed to attack them; they had evidently expected to be assailed on the opposite side to that by which the "Nemesis" approached, the walls being piled up with sandbags outside in that direction; nine guns were destroyed here and the fort blow up; after the "Nemesis" had made good her passage through the stakes, which was effected after four hours' incessant hard labour, assisted by the natives, who flocked on board and around in great numbers after the firing had ceased, all apparently anxious to aid in destroying the stakes.

At 4 P. M. they arrived off a Military station, a shot was fired into the principal building, which drove out the garrison who had screened themselves in it; the boats were then sent on shore and the whole establishment, together with a Mandarin boat, mounting one nine pounder and two ginjalls were destroyed, and at six the Steamer anchored for the night,

At daylight on the 15th the "Nemesis" continued her course upwards, and at 7-30 arrived off the large village Zamchow, under the banks of which a number of soldiers with matchlocks were descried endeavouring to conceal themselves, upon whom a fire of musketry was opened, which dispersed all those who were unhurt in less than a minute.

On moving up to Tsanei, a large town on the left bank of the river, three forts were passed, all dismantled and abandoned, the Custom House of the latter place was distroyed as well as a War Junk mounting seven guns, which the crew had quitted on the approach of the steamer. On proceeding up to Whampoa, three more desmantled forts were observed, and at 4 P. M. the "Nemesis" came to in that anchorage having (in conjuction with the boats) destroyed five Forts, one Battery, two Military Stations, and nine War Junks, in which were 115 Guns and 8 Ginjalls, thus proving to the enemy that the British flag can be displayed throughout their inner waters wherever and whenever it is thought proper by us, against any defence or mode they may adopt to prevent it. This service has been performed without the loss of a single man on our side, and only three seamen slightly wounded belonging to H. M. Ship "Samarang." The greatest praise is due to Mr. W. H. Hall, R. N., Commander of the "Nemesis" for the cool, unwearied, and zealous performance of his duties (under circumstances of frequent danger and difficulty) at all times, more especially in thus traversing a navigation never before passed by a European boat or vessel.

On the 19th I was gratified by receiving a report from Captain Herbert of Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope," Commanding the advanced Squadron, detailing the various operations of that force in the attack and capture of the Forts, defences, and flotilla of Canton, and the hoisting the Union Jack on the Walls of the British Factory: the guns of the Squadrons Commanding all the approaches to the City from the Western and Southern branches of the river, thus placing in our power the great provincial Captal.

This was brought about by the Chinese having fired upon a flag of truce, sent with a chop to the Imperial Commissioner at the desire of His Excellency the Plenipotentiary. The flotilla of boats of the Squadron formed into four divisions under the Command of Captain Bourchier and Bethune, of "Blonde" and Conway;" every arrangement having been completed, the force as per margin, moved in advance about noon, and engaged the batteries for about an hour, when the Flotilla, with the Marines under the Command of Captain Bourchier, was brought up in admirable order and upon the Signal being given, stormed and completed the capture of the enemy's works, notwithstanding a most determined resistence on the part of the Tartar Troops; 123 guns were mounted in the different forts; the loss of the enemy has been very considerable (upwards of 400 men)—our casualties, I am happy to say, do not exceed six wounded.

"Modeste,"
"Nemesis,"
"Modngascar."
"Algerine."
"Starling."
"Young Hope."
"Lodsia."

This blow was followed by an agreement on the part of the High Commissioner to a suspension of hostilities, and afterwards by the publication of an Edict, declaring the Trade to be opened, and that all British and other Merchants proceedings to the Provincial City shall receive due and perfect protection.

I endeavoured to push forward to the scene of action in the "Hyacinth's Gig, but only arrived towards its close, in sufficient time, however to be gratified by the hoisting of the British colors. Thus for the first time in the history of China, have ships been brought under the very walls of Canton, and by channels and branches on which a foreign ship never before floated. I believe the Chinese were not acquainted with the capabilities of their splendid river; assuredly they had no idea that the Second City in the empire could be assailed by Ships of war on its water; I trust that the fact will have its due influence on the authorities, and I have no doubt that the forbearance displayed towards a city so completely at our mercy as this is, will be appreciated by the better classes of the community who have every thing to loss, and the benevolence of the British character more fully understood than it ever yet has been in this country.

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on 28 June, 2017

The gratifying spectacle of our ships in this position is solely attributable to the unwearied exertions of the Captains, Officers, and Men, belonging to them, in sounding the various inlets through which they passed, not a single Chinese Pilot having been employed throughout.

In conclusion, we may on this, as on former occasions, congratulate ourselves on this service having been performed without any loss of life on our side, and only 7 wounded (severely) amongst whom is that gallant Officer Lieutenant Stransham Royal Marines, of H. M. S. "Calliope, Acting Brigade Major.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
J. J. GORDON BREMER.
Commodore of the 1st Class,
Commander in Chief.

The report from Captain Herbert of H. M. S. "Calliope to his Excellency Sir Gordon Bremer, referred to in the preceeding despatch, is annexed:

Copy.
British Facory' Canton, 18th March, 1841.
COMMODORE SIR J. J. GORDON BREMER,
KT. C. B. K. C. H.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

This day the Force enumerated below, under my orders, carri d and de - troyed in succession all the Forts in the advance and before Canton, taking, sinking, burning, or dispers. ing the Enemy's Flotilla, and hoisted the Union Jack on the Walls of the British Factory, the Guns of the Squadron commanding all the approaches to the City from the Western and Southern branches of the River, thus placing in our power the great Provincial Capital, containing upwards of one million of inhabitants.

Vide subjoined List

I found myself forced to make this attack without your instructions for the reasons so strongly expressed in Her Majesty's Plenipo entiary's note, herein enclosed, considering it my duty to resent with all the promptitude in my power the insult offered the day before to the Flag of Truce sent with a Chop to the Imperial Commissioner, at the desire of His Excellency.

17th March, 1831.

I forward the accompanying sketch, placing you in more immediate possession of the line of concentration which led to such an immediate result. In detailing the operations of the day. I fe el myself inadequate to do justice to the gallant Officers and men employed on this occasion.

The Flotilla of boats formed into 4 Divisions, was under the command of captain Bourchier of the "Blonde," captain Bethune of the conway" assisting. Three Divisions under the immediate charge of Commanders Barlow and Clarke, and Lieutenant. coulson of the Bloude. Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth (to whom to much praise cannot be given for the exertion displayed by Commander Warren, his Officer and crew in getting her through the intricate and difficult passes of the river, piloted by Commander Belcher. to be in readiness for operation) and a division of Boats under the command of these Officers were placed at the Southern entrance of the River recommunicatings with the Main Stream at Fat-e, to meet any retrograde movement of the numerous Flotila that had taken part in the aggression on the 16th instant.

Every arrangement having been completed and understood, the whole force moved in advance about noon, the vessels, Marines, and three divisions of boats from the Northward of the *Macao* Fort and within gun shot of the enemy's advance Batteries, engaging them for two hours and a half. when all opposition ceased, and the Factory within the defence were taken possession of,

The Modste was placed within 300 yards, in front of the principal Bettery, and shortly veproofs of her will directed fire, flank-d by the powerful guns of the Madagascar, Captain Dicey, with Artillerymen under the direction of Lieut-enant Foulis. Madras Artillery. and Nemesis, Mr. W. A. Hall, R. N., commanding, with Artillerymen under the direction of Captain *Moore*, and Lieutenant Gabbett, Mad as Arillery, who handsomely volunteered their services upon the occasion The Algerine. (Lieut. *Mason*,) and Starling (Lieut. Kellett.) passing ahead. cuttingthrough the rafts on the right bank, and engaging a part of the War Junks, the Hebe and Louisa, Tenders taking part, at the same, under cover of the Ships' guns the flotilla with the Marines was brought up in admirable order by Captain Bourchier and upon the signal given, stormed and completed the capture of this part of the enemy's works. notwithstanding a most determind resistance on the part of the Tartar Troops. From this battery the Vessels and flotilla moved forward, and carried the other defences in succession, amounting the whole to 123 guns.

By the great care of Captain Nias his Officers, and Ship's Company, the Herald was brought over the flats, and entered the reach during the engagement, which must have hud considerable effect upon the enemy, by dividing their attention, not knowing what other force might be in reserve.

Of Captain Bourchier, whose high character is so well known to you, Sir, and the Service, I cannot speak sufficiently strong for the manner in which he conducted the forces under his im mediate to command, not only leading them into action in admirably order, but keeping them together in readiness for any outbreak of the immensed population of such a corwded city, and I cannot refrain mentioning his conspicuous and energetic exertions in towing off the burning Junks, which were drifting upon the suburbs of Canton, and soon would have evidently set fire to that part of the city, and involved the the destruction of the whole, in which he reports he was ably assisted by the Officers under his directions. My thanks are also due to that excellent Officer, Captain Bethune, and to Commanders Belcher, Warren, Barlow, and Clarke for their great zeal The Royal Marines under Lieut, Stransham, of the Calliope, assisted yb Lieutenants Daniel, Hewitt, Marriot and Polkinghorne, were as usual conspicuous for their gallant, steady, soldierly bearing. I have however to regret that Lieutenant Stranham, in exerting himself to destroy the works, was suddenly exposed to a heavy expolsion, by which he has been considerably burned, but continues at his port; to Lieutenant Kellett and Collinson, and Mr. Brown, Master, of the Calliope, every favorable consideration is due, for having made themselves particularly useful in sounding and afterwards conducting several Men of War safely to an anchorage off the city of Canton—indeed my sincere gratitude is due to every Officers, seaman and marine, empolyed on this service for their zeal and spirited conduct, from which it is to be hoped the most beneficial results will ensue.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, ever on the alert, has done me the honor to be with me throughout these operations, and to whom my best thanks are due for his support and assistance on all occasions.

By Lieutenant Paul, who you kindly attached to me, I enclose a return of casualties which I am happy to say inconsiderable, and bring before you the Officers employed in the Flotilla on this Service. with a return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton,

Your persence of the close of the Action releses me from going further into detail.

From the various reports brought in, we have been able to ascertain that the the enemy's lose has been about 400 men.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) T. HERBERT, *Captain.*

List of the Ships, Steamers, Boats, &c, employed at the Capture of Conton, on the 16th Instant,

H. M. Ship Herald. Captain Nias.
H. M. Rloop Modeste. Commander Eyres.
H. M. Sloop Hyacinth, Commader Warren.
H. M. Brig Algerine, Lieutenant Mason.

Tenders

H. M. Schoone Starling, Lieutenant Kellet.
H. M. Schooner Hebe, Mr Quni, Mate.
H. M. Cutter Louisa, Carmichel, Mate.

Steamers.

H. C. Steamer Madagascar, Captain Dicey.
H. C. Steam Nenesis, Csptain Hall.

Boats.

First Division.

Commander Barlow,	Mr. Turver, Mate.
Lieut. Williams.	Mr. Woolcome, Mate.
Lieut, Stewart.	M. Baker, Mate.
Lieut. Drury.	Mr. Kator, Mate.
Lieut. Dewes. Actg.	Mr. Comber, Midn.
Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate.	Mr. Scott, Vol, 1st Class.

Second Division
Crmmander Clake.

Lieut Hamilton.	Mr. Fitzgerald, Mate.
Lieut Beadon.	Mr. Pearse, Mate.
Lieut. Shute.	Mr. Read, Mate.
Mr. King, Master Actg.	Mr. Turnour. Mate
Mr. Miller, Mate.	Mr. Crofton.

Third Divssion.

Lieut. Coulson.	Mr, Anderson, Mate.
Lieut. Ingam.	Mr. Purvis, Vol 1st Clss.
Mr. Christopher, Mate.	Mr. Lyons, ditto.
Mr. Walket, Mate.	Mr. Stanley, Ass. Surgeon.

Western Division.

Commander Warren.	Mr. Daly, Mate.
Commander Belecher.	Mr. Rivers, Mate.
Lieut. Haskoll.	Mr. Jeffeaies, Mate.
Lieut. Watson.	Mr. Le Vesconte, Mate.
Lieut. Hay.	Mr. Egerton, Mate.
Lieut. Moorshea,	Mr. Drake, Mate.
Lieut. D'Eyncourt.	Mr. St. Leger, Mate
Lieut. Wood.	Mr. Bryan, Mate,
Lieut. Hayes.	Mr. Brown, Mast. Asst.
Mr. Airey. Master.	Mr. Butler, (M. D.) Asst. Surgeon.

Mr. Tweeddale, Asst. Surgeon.

Tolan eers.

Lieut. Machenzie, H. M. 90th Regt. Acting Millitary Secretary to the Naval. Commander in Chief.
Mr. Johnson, Master H. M. Ship Conway.
Mr. G. Ramsden Clerk H. M. S. Calliope.
Lieut. Giffard, H. C. 12th Regt.

Return of Ordnance destroyed in the Defence near Canton.

	Guns.
Lower Battery, left Bank, Macao passage...	22
Upper Battery.	9
Sand bag battery on wharf, ...	9
Western Fort, Canton suburbs (Shaweep),..	10
Red Fort opposite Canton Factories.....	20
Dutch Folly, ...	25
Saud bag battery above arsenal,.....	13
2 Junks moored off Admiral's House, ...	15
Total..	123

Besides those destroyed in Lin's and the Mandarin War Boats.
(Signed.) THOS. HERBERT, *Captain.*

A *List of Casualtles in the Force employed in the Attack and Occupation of the Defences of the City of canton on the 18th day of March* 1841.

Lieut. Stransham R. M. Severely.
Calliope, ... 2 wounded Slightly.
Hyacinth, ... 2 " 1 Slightly I Severely.
Modeste, ... 2 " Slightly.
Signed, THOMAS HERBERT, *Captain*

H. M. Ship Wellesley.. Bocca Tigris, 11th March, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c. Governor General.

MY LOSR—I have the honor to report to your. Lordship my arrivaul on the 1st instant in the Canton river, and o my having joined and assumed the Military command of the Expeditionary Force on the 2d at Whampoa Reach, where I found commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary captain Elliot, with the advanced Division of the fleet and transports, except two hundred men of the 37th Madras N. I. left at North Wang-Tong as a protecting force.

2. The commodore will have communicated to your Lordship the operations up to that period, embracing the capture of the Bogue Forts at either side the Bocca Tigris on the 26th February, The forcing the barrier at the 1st bar on the following day, together with the assault and capture of a heavy battery which flanked it, and the destruction of the Ship cambridge.

3. Having unfortunately arrived to late to participate in those operations, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the noble, daring, and judicious execution which thus reduced, within a few hours, and almost without loss, what were considered by the Chinese as impregnable, and what, in the hands of almost any other nation, would have been nearly so. It is a great satisfaction to me to find Sir Gordon Bremer speak most favorably of the conduct of Major Pratt, of Her Majesty's 26th, and the Troops employed on this occasion.

4. Having communicated with the Plenipotentiary and the Cmmodore, I found it was proposed to continue the operations in advance the following day, (the 3d) by attacking the last defence on the Canton river, consisting of square stone built Fort mounting thirty-two guns. in front of which the was barricaded by a double row of strong piles rmly driven in with an intervening space of the about thiry feet, whic the Chinese had filled, by sinking Junks, and placing masses of bamboos together with timber every description—seventeen hundred yards further up, the river divides it self into two branches, forming a law narrow Island, which about a mile of Canton; at the lower point of this is Napier's Port, a regular half moon enclosed work of Stone Masonry, mountin, thirty-ei xguns; at this point the river was again stongly barricaded, counecting Napiea's Fort with two strong newly constructed field works thrown up on cither bank of the river by a planked platform placed over the barricade; these latter works showed embrasure of from forty to fifty guns each.

5. On the morning of the 3d having made my arranginents with the Commodor for a conjoint attack on the enemy's works I proceeded with him up the rived in the Nemesis Steamers; but a communication haa ing been made that You the Quang chow-Foo was approaching bearing a flag up Truce the white flag was hoisted by Her Majesty's Penipotentiary—Captain Belcher of the Sulpher having reported that he could perteeive no persons in Howqua Fort. (the before mentioned work flanking the nearest barricade) I proceeded in the Calliope's boat with Commodore and Captain Herbert, when we found it had been abnudoned. I had it immediately occupied by the Detachments of H M.'s 26th and 49 h Reg's. under Major Pratt: at same time I took possesion of a Joss house at the opposite side of river (here about eight hundred yards wide) when a five gun mud field work had been commenced, in which I placed captain Ellis with his company of the Royal Marines.

6. An Armistice, until noon of the day but one following been agreed upon I had an opportunity of reconnoitring the chinese defences accompanied by aparty of the Royal Marines under Captain Ellis, in performing this duty, I had to pass through a very large and populous village, the inhabitants appers to view our approach towards canton without the remotest ill feeling and I have shewn me the road could I have made my s if understood.

7. A further communnecation having been received from canton an extention of twenty four hour was granted to the Armistice and at noon on the 6th the time having expired the Troops were landed on the left bank of the river, consisting of the Detachments of the H. M. 26th of 49th Regiments under Major Pratt and the Royal Marines of the fleet under captain Elis, the light Squadron had the Flotila getting under weigh at the same time. on the firt vessel the barrier the one chinese fired of the guns in the centre bettery and retired the guns in the two flank work s it appears had been previously withdrawn and these defencesses were instantly occupied by the seamen of the fleet, Thus the lasdefences of one of the richest town s in china, with a population of upwards of one million of inhabitants, were abandoned without a shoit have been fired on our side, and canton lay at British mercy and remains a memento of British forbearance.

8. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary having forwarded me the accompanying letter (No. 1) the Troops were re-embarked. On the receipt of the letter marked No. 2) arrangements were made for the Transpors to fail down the river and rendezvous here All the Fort have been destroyed by the indefatigable exertion of the seamen, the gnus rendered unservisible. and the barricade have been mostly removed leaving open the free navigation of the river between canton and Macao.

9. Major General Burrel and the Staff arrived three days back, and all the Force from Chusan, with the exception of the Bengal Volunteers, has reached this river. I amusing every exertion for the Military occupation of North Wang-yong, and when completed or in a forward statt, the Fleet will proceed to the Island of Hong-kong, which it is the intention of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to occupy.

10. I shall not fail, when the Troops are assembled at Hong-Kong, to give my earnest ottention to their location so as to re-establish, by every means within my power, their health, and fit them for ulterrior operations; no want of supplies need I conceive be apprehended, nor do I believe, from all I can learn, thal uny exertione on the part of the Chinese authorities can prevent their being procured.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servt.
H. GOUGH, *Major-Genl.*
Commg. the Expy, Force.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 17.

Yesterday we received a copy of the *Canton Register Extra*, of the 19th February. The contents are not new,—that is to say they give us nothing later than we already possess. They, however, go back to a little time previous to the dates brought by the *Water Witch*, and serve to supply the hiatus between the conclusion of the preliminaries and destruction of the Bogue Forts. We therefore extract the chief part of the *Extra* by way of keeping complete the chain of intelligence:—

"We are not a croaker—yet we confess that with reference to any satisfactory arrangement,—hope does not spring exulting in our breast; and we shall not be surprised if the whole of the late proceedings and arrangements are altogether overturned before this month is out—and if so—what then."—(C. R. February 16.)

This morning at a little before 8 o'clock the honorable company's steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. H. Hall, anchored off the *Praya Grande*, having left the Bocca Tigris the preceding night. Captain Hall had been sent to the Bocca Tigris by h. m.'s plenipotentiary at day light last Sunday morning, having on board a Chinese, who was formerly the comprador of one of the leading English merchants, but who has been for some months past in the service, if not confidence, of the local government. It was conjectured that the Chinese official had charge of the rough draft of some documents which were to be forwarded to the high commissioner, *Keshen*, for his examination and approval; as it was necessary that the greatest care should be taken in wording the treaty, which the British community were led to believe by the confident terms of the above circular, was in the course of consideration between the high contracting parties of Great Britain and China: the *Nemesis* consequently, had orders to wait at the *Bocca Tigris* to receive the papers back, or reply until the evening of the 18th.

Captain Hall landed before the *Nemesis* anchored, and in a short time afterwards the whole *Praya Grande* became a scene of the liveliest interest, officers, naval and military, hurrying to and fro preparing to embark, *instanter*, and some of them breakfastless, calling hither and thither their servants for their passage, &c.

The following facts have been brought to our notice.

When the Chinese official left the *Nemesis* on Sunday, he told Captain Hall he would probably be back on Wednesday, but certainly during the afternoon of Thursday. Captain Hall remained off the *Bocca Tigris* until 12 P. M. yesterday, when he left that station for Macao. During the 18 h, capt. Hall went in his boat to reconnoitre, and when within 60 or 70 yards of the island of South Wangtung, a shot was fired at the boat from a small redoubt, in the rear of the principal fort; the shot was well delivered and struck the water near the boat; capt. Hall returned the fire from a musket, which he fired into the fort; the *Nemesis* was about 7 miles off when this circumstances occurred.

Captain Hall observed a number of new forts and that masses of Chinese were very busy on *Chuenpe*.

The Chinese interpreters have been ordered to proceed in the *Nemesis* to the *Bocca Tigris* and it is expected that the squadron will again take their station off the forts immediately.

The policy of the Chinese government is as unstable as water; and no one can presume to say what course they will adopt, or how long they will persevere in an opposition to the British arms, if indeed, they are again to be brought into action. It is said that *Keshen* has already left for *Peking* that *Lin* is reinstated in his former office of governor of the two Kwang provinces; and such is the fact, judging from his former actions and the tenour of his justificative address to the emperor, (*vide* C. R. Nov. 10. 1840.) we may look forward to a long and obstinate resistance to the demands of the English."

So, the party indemnity of Sp. Drs. 6,000,000 the cession of the island of *Hongkong* to the British crown, and the reopening of the trade are as if they had never *been*.

It has often been said that the Chinese will yield when they have no alterantive but yielding; but they have been so long used to despise *barbarians*, that until they are throughly awe struck, and forced to the confession that those said barbarians are their superiors, they will never change their mode of thinking and acting.

We are apprehensive that throughout the whole of the late negotiations, too much deference has been paid to the most assuming and insolent government in the world: too much veneration professed for the great emperior, who is already more than sufficiently inflated by the adoration that is paid to him by his own subjects.

Thus then, on the 19th of February 1841, the negotiations commenced at the mouth of the *Pikho* in August, and renewed off the Bogue, in December 1840, carried on and said to be completed at the 2nd bar pagoda in January 1841—are disdainfully disavowed and broken up by the Chinese officers.

False information has been forwarded to India and England, first by H. M.'s *Cruizer* in October, then by the honorable company's steamer *Enterprise* on the 23 ult.—and lastly by H. M.'s *Larne* on the 12th instant: the consequence of which will be the freighting of ships in all the ports of England and India for China—and some millions more of British property will be added to those already afloat in the Chinese waters!

If we could presume to lift a warning voice to the commercial world, we should exclaim—never again put any trust in the words and promises of a circular issued by H. M.'s plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China; suspend your commercial speculations with this country until you are fully convinced that the emperor himself has *agreed* to and *guaranteed* a new and stable state of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The Commander in chief Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, with h. m.'s plenipotentiary and captain Herbert, of the *Calliope*, on board of which ship the commodore's broad pennant isflying, have embarked on boar the h. co's steamer *Nemesis* to join the squadron in *Hongkong* bay The following circular has just been issued:—

CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces to the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order, (Signed) E. ELMLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superint.
Macao, February, 1841.

We are informed the chinese authorities are to be the 1st of the 2nd moon—the 21st inst., for their reply.

When the *Nemesis* was off the *Bocca Tigris* the forts were crowded with troops, as thick as pismires on an ant hill; but if this faithless government will be obstinate in its faithlessness, will cling to its fancied superiority and security from, or power to repel, the attacks of Europeans—those sons of Manchoria have.

Come only to add to slaughter
Soon their heart's best blood will stain the water.

But we do not anticipate any yielding on the part of the Chinese—particularly if *Lin* is at the head of the provincial government, even when we have got possession of the Bocca Tigris, without decisive ulterior measures are adopted; such as garrisoning Canton and the island of Amoy: and the troops who are now on their way from Chusan will, we, trust, be numerous and effective enough for this service.

But the trade may not be recovered even then the chinese officers and troops, and perhaps, millions of the people, will retreat to the *Meiling* mountain, the northern boundary of the province.

Such, then, is our present position with china—an open war, which will be carried on with a degree of exacerbation and exasperation, on both sides, which would never have been generated, if England had been true to herself in instance, and struck the blow, which is ascending on the Chinese, last June.'

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, APRIL 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.

SIR.—The resolutions of Colonel BIRD and other Officers at Bangalore, sent to you by "UNCLE JOHN," at first sight startled me. But, on reading them a second time, I was glad to find that the supporters of the Retiring Fund have not, in reality, any cause to expect the permanent secession from the Institution, of their Brother Officers who signed the resolutions in question; there only objection to the Fund being, that the amount of subscriptions likely to be realized on account of it, will not be sufficient to purchase out *eight* Lieut. Colonels annually. As however it can be shewn that the subscriptions of those who have already sent in their votes in favor of the Fund, are sufficient to realize the objects they have in view, there can be very little doubt, I should imagine, of Colonel BIRD &c. again giving in their adherence to the Fund.

"UNCLE JOHN" in one of his letters, written prior to the late Circular of the Committee, shewed that the subscriptions of the then voters for the Fund, below the rank of Lieut. Colonel, would amount to 1,50,462 Rupees, and the subscriptions of the 46 additional subscribers noticed in the Committee's Circular of the 7th April amount to about 12,300 Rupees more giving a total of 1,62,762 Rupees, being Rupees 37,238, below the price of 8 Bonuses. But, to the above subscriptions, we have to add the value of the Donations to be received from 35 subscribing Lieut. Colonels for the 8 Bonuses. This, supposing the 8 Lieut. Colonels who retire to have 30 below them, would amount to nearly 83,000 Rupees. If they *averayed* as low as only 20 below them, it would amount to about 47,000 Rupees; and, if the average be reduced even 3 or 4 still lower, the Donations would cover the above apparent deficiency of 37.230 Rupees: and, be it recollected, in this no credit has been taken for the snuscriptions of any of the large number of Officers, in Europe and elsewhere, whose votes have not yet been received.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OL THE ATHENÆUM.

SIR.—"UNCLE JOHN," has cause to be proud of the effect of his agitation at Bangalore, and of the influence he has proved himself to possess there, as evinced in the "statement of resolutions," signed by Colonel Bird &c. which he sent you on the 9th instant.

The 1st of these resolutions states that Captain Mackenzie's *scheme* provided for the annual purchase of 8 Lieut. Colonels, but that the rules published by the Committee limit the numbers to be purchased out to the amount of the subscriptions actually paid up."

The 2d Resolution declares this to be an "abandonment" of the original scheme.

The 3d, that any number of steps less than 8, will not indemnify the Infantry for the sacrifices to be made in establishing the Fund.

The 4th and 5th, that unless "the unanimous concurrence of the whole can be obtained," no Fund can be established," &c. &c.

To the first 3 resolutions I would reply, the scheme has not been abandoned. nor will it even need to be modified; and the looked for indemnification is likely to be obtained, for the numbers, who have already given in their votes for the Fund are sufficient, *if they will pay what they promised to pay*, to insure us, as far as the amount of funds is concerned, 8 Bonuses annually. Let. Colonel Bird &c. pay their subscriptions and give the scheme fair play; and if, after a year, the benefits which it held out, be *not* realized lte them *then propose to the Army*, to abolish the Fund, and I, for one, will vote with them. But do give the scheme a fair chance!

Many of Colonel Bird's Brother Officers *have paid* their Subscriptions, and no doubt the promised adherence of their friends in the Bangalore Light Brigade, had its influence in causing them originally to subscribe. Having subscribed, they feel bound to continue to pay, and they expect all others to do the same.

With respect to the 4th and 5th Resolutions I would only remark, that when Colonel Bird &c. subscribed to the Fund, they must have been perfectly aware that "unanimity" was not to be expected, for there were several—"UNCLE JOHN," for instance—who opposed the Fund from the first, and he has been consistent *in his opposition*. But, if the adherence of Colonel Bird &c. was conditional on "unanimity," why did he not, from the first, give his vote conditionally? Why did he not say, as Captain Clutterbuck, and Captain Shepherd and "UNCLE JOHN" have determined not to support the Fund, I will not do so? Nay more, if any young boy, just come out as a Cadet, refuse to join the Fund, I shall withdraw, for without his vote, there will not be "unanimity?" Again if Colonel Bird considered that the rules established by the Committe e involved an "abandonment of the Scheme," why did he not object to them when he first received them? The rules are dated about the end of Feb. and his resolutions objecting to them are dated the 1*st April* (a remarkaple date by the bye) on which date, most of his brother subscribers to the Fund, in accordance with their understood engagements, actually had paid two months' subscriptions; being in total ignorance of the intention of their friends of the Light Brigade, including the "*younger lambs*," to "disperse" on the sound of the Sheohard's "alarm." I shall hope however to find that they have only dispersed temporarily, and that they will cheerily answer to the "assembly," when they find that the "alarm" was a false one, and again "fall back on the line for support." Should they not however, the line can do without them!

ONE OF THE LINE

N. B. Perhaps some of your Correspondent can tell if the names of Colonel Bird &c. were among the "544," as well as among the "689" referred to in the Committee's Circular of the 25th February last; for all the former distinctly agreed, that "the preparation of a scheme and details for a Retiring Fund, to be founded on the opinions and wishes of the *majority*, be entrusted to a Committee at the Presidency," and they pledged themselves "to abide by the result." Pray, Mr. Editor, refer to your old files, and give us, if you can, copies of the letters, including the votes of the 2d M. E. R., the 23d Regt. N. I., and the 34th N. I.

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